



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of State a full report giving the reasons for detention and a full transcript of any testimony or information bearing on such decision.

Section 37.

If the Control Officer shall be satisfied that the permit and passport are valid and regular and have been properly visaed and that the holder presenting them is the person described therein, that neither of them has been altered or tampered with, and that the holder's departure or entry is not prejudicial to the interests of the United States, he shall allow the holder to depart from or enter the United States.

Section 38.

In addition to the control as above set forth of persons generally required to secure permission to depart from or enter the United States, control may be exercised over individuals belonging to classes of persons generally allowed to depart or enter without permits or passports. A Control Officer may temporarily prevent the departure or entry of any such individual, in case he considers such departure or entry prejudicial to the interests of the United States. Such action shall be immediately reported to the Secretary of State with a full statement of the reasons therefor. An individual so prevented from departing or entering shall not be entitled to the benefit of any of the limitations or exceptions contained in Section 9 hereof and his departure or entry is forbidden unless, if an alien, he obtains permission from the Secretary of State, or, if a United States citizen, he obtains a valid passport.

TITLE 9.

Additional Regulations.

Section 39.

The Secretary of State is authorized to make regulations on the subject of departure from and entry into the United States additional to these rules and regulations and not inconsistent with them.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

8 August, 1918.

EXECUTIVE ORDER REVOKING POWER AND AUTHORITY IN DESIGNATED OFFICERS UNDER THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.¹

April 11, 1918.

By virtue of the power and authority vested in me by "An Act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy and for other

¹ No. 2837.

purposes," approved October 6, 1917,² I hereby make the following orders and rules and regulations:

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

I. I hereby revoke the authority and power vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by Section XI of the Executive Order of October 12, 1917,¹ to issue licenses to send, take or transmit out of the United States any letter or other writing, book, map, plan or other paper, picture, or any telegram, cablegram, or wireless message, or other form of communication intended for or to be delivered, directly or indirectly, to an enemy or ally of enemy, in any way relating to letters patent, or registration of trade-mark, print, label, or copyright, or to any applications therefor; and no such license shall be granted until further order.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

II. I hereby revoke the power and authority vested in the Federal Trade Commission by Section XVII of the Executive Order of October 12, 1917, to issue licenses to any citizen of the United States or any corporation organized within the United States, to file or prosecute applications in the country of an enemy or ally of enemy for letters patent or for registration of trade-mark, print, label or copyright, and to pay any fees or agents' fees in connection therewith; or to pay to any enemy or ally of enemy any tax, annuity or fee in relation to patents, trade-marks, prints, labels and copyrights; and no such license shall be granted until further order.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

11 April, 1918.

AN ACT TO PUNISH THE WILFUL INJURY OR DESTRUCTION OF WAR MATERIAL, OR OF WAR PREMISES OR UTILITIES USED IN CONNECTION WITH WAR MATERIAL, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.²

Approved April 20, 1918.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "war material," as used herein, shall include arms, armament, ammunition, livestock, stores of clothing, food, foodstuffs, or fuel; and shall also include supplies, munitions, and all other articles of whatever description, and any part or ingredient thereof, intended for,

¹ This SUPPLEMENT, January, 1918, pp. 27 and 51.

² Public—No. 135—65th Congress.